The Republican State Convention of Virginia met in Richmond on Thursday, the 18th Philadelphia Convention, about half being colored men. A resolution declaring for universal amnesty was introduced, but objection being made went over. Col. JOHN STOWELL as chairman. The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were instructed GRANT. Adjourned to-night.

The Convention also adopted a sound Republican platform. It is prefaced by the reaffirmation of the resolutions of State conventions of the last six years, as embodied in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution and amendments to the Federal Constitution and reconstruction acts of Congress. The principles in brief are that slavery shall never more exist in the Union; that all citizens are entitled to equal civil and political rights; that the right of suffrage belongs to all citizens without proscriptive qualifications; that the laws of Congress for the enforcement of these rights should be diligently executed, and if insufficient, new ones should be framed; that the Republican party opposes all proscription for opinion's sake; that the world is challenged to produce financial results more scription for opinion's sake; that the world is challenged to produce financial results more successful than have been achieved by Grant's istration; the national debt has been ed, taxation reduced, the credit in proved, the perpetrators of frauds vigorously punished, the revenue rigidly collected, and officials held to strict accountability; that a well conducted and faithfully administered well conducted and faithfully administered system of free schools is a cardinal policy of the Repu'slican party; that the school boards should be elected by the people; that the course of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia is approved.

The seventh resolution arraigns the Conservative party of Virginia for unjust proscriptive policy, for holding the masses in ignorance, for oppressive taxation, and for neglecting to carry out the homestead laws. It also asks Congress to adopt Senator Lewis'

hegiecting to carry out the homestead laws. It also asks Congress to adopt Senator Lewis' bill for the extension of the bankrupt law, so as to cover the homestead act.

The eighth offers the name of Senator John F. Lewis as a fit candidate for Vice Presi-

ent of the United States.

The ninth cordially indorses Grant, and

urges his renomination, not only in recogni-tion of his distinguished services in the field and Cabinet, but to show that the people of the United States have perfect confidence in his personal and official integrity.

The South Carolina Ku-Klux.

The following dispatches, received at the Attorney General's Office and at the War Department, give statements of the shooting of MINOR PARIS, a noted Ku-Klux, in South Carolina, and other matters of interest. By the Southern and Atlantic telegraph, April 17, the Adjutant General of the War Department, received the following from LEWIS MERRILL, major 7th cavalry, at South Carolina:

"Friday last Minor Paris, indicted for Ku-Klux murder, was shot and killed by troops acting as posse to United States marshal, while he was escaping the efforts of the mar-shal to arrest him on a bench warrant of the circuit court. Telegrams to newspapers to create sensation, headed 'Diabolical Outrage,' are totally false."

Also the following to the Department of

"William Lowery and Miles McCulloch, charged with conspiracy, were found guilty on Monday; on Tuesday Leander Spencer and William Smith, charged with conspiracy and murder, were put on trial, case given to jury, which remained out all night and till this afternoon, when, having failed to agree, were discharged. The foreman stated that the jury agreed accept as the purple year. were discharged. The foreman stated that the jury agreed except as to the murder part. John Robinson and Sylvester Wright, charged with conspiracy, plead guilty in open court yesterday. Minor Paris, indicted for conspiracy and murder of Tom Roundtree, was arrested in York county on Friday last by deputy marshal, aided by United States troops. He afterward attempted to escape and was shot by the troops, and has since died.

Judges Wallowing in Political Mire.

Chief Justice CHASE is coming to the front again as the Cincinnati bread-and-butter candidate. It is stated that many Democrats have decided that he is the man the bolters ought to nominate, and are using what influence they can to procure that result. We think it would be exceedingly appropriate. It in regard to his health are true. There is only one candidate for President from the Supreme beach and they ought to have me Judiciary in whose hands the rights of the people, especially those who support one or the other of the Judges for President, will be perfectly safe!

THE Democratic papers are almost as de moralized and mendacious as the bolters' organs. The St. Louis Republican copies an article from Col. FORNEY's Press, published the day before the Philadelphia Convention warning Republicans that the nomination of HARTRANFT would endanger the State for GRANT, with these flaming head-lines: Last Word-Forney's Double-Leaded Warning Against the Nomination of Grant," The Republican evidently expected its readers would take this lie as truth without stopping to read the article itself, which would have exposed the falsehood. What fraud will such editors not resort to?

Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, has at last discovered that he has been decieved, and the Republicans cheated in A. K. MCCLURE. We declared weeks ago that he would prove false to the pledges he made while a candidate for the Senate. He professed friendship for GRANT and fidelity to the Republican party because Republican votes were necessary to elect him. He meant to betray them, as he has deliberately done by signing the bolters' call for the Cincinnati

THE best service the bolting Republicans ever rendered the Republican party has been in leaving it. One internal or secret traitor s more dangerous than a thousand deserters. We welcome the process of purification that commenced at the New York bolters meeting and is to end in the Cincinnati rebe camp. It is the first honest act they have e since they begun their war upon the Republican party. For that we thank them.

Some of the more respectable Demo declare that if Trumbull and Grant are the only candidates for President, they will support Grant in preference. If they must have a Republican President for another term, they are in favor of an honest and patriotic man. As Trumbull has proved false to his own party, they naturally suspect he may betray

THE bogus Republican movement does no thrive in Pennsylvania. The Pittsburg Com mercial says that nearly all of the gentlemen who have been represented as intending to go from that State to Cincinnati, have repudiated the suggestion.

P. T. Barnum's World's Fair.

This colossal exhibition, so extensive that two trains of cars and four locomotives are instant, and elected a full delegation to the required to transport it, will open in Washington next Monday, May 6th, for two days

Combined in this vast collection are seven distinct shows, all of which can be seen W. JENKINS was chosen Presidential elector for the price of one ticket or fifty cents. for the State at large. A new State Central Castello's double circus troop, Barnum's Committee was elected, with W. H. H. Museum, the largest collection of living wild animals in America, in which are several rare specimens to be seen nowhere else in to vote for the renomination of President this country, little Admiral Dot, the smallest man in the world, a woman born without arms, the wild Fiji cannibals, besides giants, and other curiosities for which Barnum has always been famous. Nothing to equal this grand exhibition either in magnitude, variety, or magnificence, was ever organized, and crowds are attracted wherever it goes.

> THERE is not a Republican paper in Ohio that is not in favor of the renomination of Grant for President. Of the hundred Republican journals in that State less than half-a dozen are conducted by office-holders of any degree. And there is only one in Illinois-the Chicago Tribune -- which favors the Cincinnati bolting convention, and two that are noncommittal.

THE Lexington (Ky.) Press (Democratic) says it is as yet doubtful whether the convoation at Cincinnati is to be a convention of a cabal, and it thinks that a little more modesty and discretion would therefore be becoming in those who, notwithstanding their own uncertain status, assume to dictate terms of surrender to an organized and powerful party.

THE Springfield Republican (sorehead) as serts that the nomination of Judge Davis by the Labor party meets with no response in Massachusetts, where the real labor reformers, such as IRA STEWARD, GEORGE MC NEILL, etc., repudiate the Columbus Convention and its works. WENDELL PHILLIPS is supposed to favor the support of Davis, but not very heartily.

Democracy in Texas.

Governor E. J. Davis, of Texas, tried the conciliating process among the Democratic hell-hounds of that "iron cage," and he is probably satisfied by this time that he "wish-es he had forgotten it." However, he had a es he had forgotten it." However, he had a couple of tricky little bipeds who advised the "soft" policy; and he is reaping the consequences. We clip the following from the State Journal as a sample of how conciliation worked in Nacogdoches as told by a correspondent: "You would be surprised to be with these people a short time; they imagine they live in a miniature confederacy—they have no idea that the South has ever they have no idea that the South has ever lost any of the prestige of its former glory, and any man differing with them in politics is in danger. Of all the lawless counties in the State this leads; the sheriff with a mob thinks nothing of taking all freedmen's arms thinks nothing of taking all freedmen's arms from them and breaking them up. I have the names of some twenty freedmen who were so treated. Gen. Goodwin has arrested the sheriff (Ogden) and carried him to Rusk county to stand trial for false imprisonment, The prisoner's, Hazlett and Grayson, are here in jail. The rebels here are howling with rage because they cannot take them out of jail and hang them. The whole enmity and hostility against these men exist in the fact half and hang them. The whole enmity and hostility against these men exist in the fact that they are Union men, and have been since 1861; they know the doings of all the villainous Ku-Klux since that time; hence the desire to be rid of them." Perhaps Grandmother "Collocation" will inform us that there is no longer any "pulitical facility." that there is no longer any "political feeling" in Texas, as well as in this State. But we assert that wherever the Democrats have the ower, it is unsafe for a Republican to attempt to live; and not only in this State, but in every State South.—Little Rock (Ark.) Re-publican.

What is Thought of the Arms Investigation in Massachusetts.

There is no mistaking the drift of public Anere is no mistaking the drift of public sentiment in this State, in reference to the investigation of the sales of arms. The almost universally expressed opinion of the Republican press is that the real object of the investigation was to defeat the removing the control of t tigation was to defeat the renomination of President Grant. The movers in the matter, it is well known, are the bitter personal eneies of Gen. Grant. To their personal hos mies of Gen. Grant. To their personal nos-tility we make no objection; they have a per-fect right to oppose the President's renomi-nation; but they should not pretend to be influenced by regard for the purity of the Administration and the honor of the country, when there was no good reason for question-Administration and the honor of the country, when there was no good reason for questioning the one or defending the other. The Worcester Spy, one of the most pronounced Republican journals in the State, has the following decided comments upon the investigation: "It is now admitted that there is not a shred of evidence to show or suggest that anybody connected with the Government was guilty of fraud, or seemed capable of it, in selling the useless and surplus arms. It is shameful to pursue the Administration in this way. It is an abuse of place and power which nothing can excuse. If Schurz and the wonderful Tipton would resign, go out of the Senate and constitute themselves a general preparing and hunting committee of the projected Missouri mass meeting, we should watch their movements with very different feelings. We might laugh at them, for the great Tipton seldom fails to provoke laughter; but the Senate would then be allowed to give due attention to its legitimate business." ive due attention to its legitimate busines New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, March 25.

The Democracy and the Presiden-tial Election.

The reports from New Hampshire and from the town meetings in this State are having their effect in the South. The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, of Thursday, closes a long article, reviewing the political situation,

thus: "Every turn of the wheel shows the waning influence of dead partyism, and more
especially that there is no longer magic nor
magnetism in the Democratic name. This is
the lesson which New Hampshire teaches
people capable of learning and willing to
learn. It will take the most Republican of Liberal Republican tickets to beat Grant, and then, at best, it is a neck-and-neck race. Democratic organization, on paper, adds no earthly strength to it; holds no Democrat from voting for Grant who chooses to do so. Southern Democratic organization is still worse. No matter how Republican the ticket, or how retional, the Democratic organization is still worse. worse. No matter how Republican the ticket, or how national—the Democratic label kills it at the North, which is to be the battle-ground. We do not say we will not support the Cincinnati Liberal Republican ticket zealously. But we do say that support of it by the Democracy in its organized capacity—'kept well in hand by its leaders,' as those leaders themselves insist—will inevitably elect Grant. Mark the prediction."

—The London Times, in discussing the appointment of Rear-Admiral Inglefield to the post of Naval Attaché in the British Legation at Washington, denies that he is sent with any sinister purpose to the capital, holding that there is no probability of war between the two nations, and Admirals Farragut and Porter enjoyed the fullest opportunity of examining the naval resources of England. In conclusion, that journal says: "Now, to say nothing at Caret Park." amining the naval resources of England. In conclusion, that journal says: "Now, to say nothing of Great Britain, and to waive all higher considerations, is it credible that Amer-ica, except under the direst pressure, would embark in a war against a Power which she considers to be her debtor for millions, which willing to pay all that may be found due eaceably, but which by recourse to hostilities could be forthwith absolved from all obligation, legal or moral? We hold that it is not tion, legal or moral? We hold that it is not credible, and earnestly as we desire a settle-ment of this vexatious dispute, we have sel-dom felt less apprehension of a rupture with the United States than at the present mo-

District Matters.

From the Washington Republican.] EMANCIPATION.

GRAND CELEBRATION.

The Colored People of Washington-Impo Procession-Addresses by Hon. R. B. Ellioti, Governor Cooke, General Chipman, F. A. Boswell-Letters from Vice President Colfax, Senator Sumper, and Others.

In accordance with the arrangements which have been in process for some time past, the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation was celebrated yesterday with great eclat by our colored fellow-citizens. The day was as fine as could be desired, except the rather high wind, which, however, did not in the least interfere with the thousands anxious to honor the day. The order required the party to assemble at 10 o'clock in front of the City Hall, and about that hour the crowd began to gather, and from time to time were rein-forced by the arrival of the different District clubs and associations that proposed to par-ticipate. There was considerable delay in facipate. There was considerable delay in forming the line, but at 12:30 o'clock all was in readiness and the word was given, the procession moving off in the following order: Detachment of mounted police, under Ser-

geant Poole,

The chief marshal, Col. Perry Carson, (corn-colored sash,) and right and left aids, John T. Johnson (purple sash) and C. R. Douglass (white sash.)

The district aids (blue and purple sashes) were: First district, Edward Allen; Second, O. S. B. Wall; Third, Wm. H. Barker and Logan Williams; Fourth, Joseph C. Beckett and Aaron Lomax; Fifth, Arthur Day and George Forrester: Sixth. Albert H. Under-George Forrester; Sixth, Albert H. Underwood and R. A. Gray; Seventh, William Beckett, John E. Clark, and Geo W. Stewart; Eighth, Thomas W. Chase and John R. Brooks; Ninth, Isaiah Washington and Jas. Nelson; Tenth, James Jemfer; Eleventh, James F. Thompson and Geo. H. Newman; Twelfth, Henry Hyson; Thirteenth, Noble James and David Hughes; Fourteenth, Jas. Gibbs and George W. Brown; Fifteenth, C. C. Briscoe and James N. Talley; Sixteenth, Edward E. Allen; Seventeenth, Wm. Washington, w. H. white and C. C. Seriver; Eigh-George Forrester; Sixth, Albert H. Underington, w. H. white and C. C. Scriver; Eighteenth, Henson Davis and Chas. Johnson; Nineteenth, Ambrose Terrell; Twentieth, Frank Over, wm. wayne, and Dr. Tucker; Twenty-first, wm. Brown and Lawrence Fletcher; Twenty-second, Joseph Lee. The staff officers were as follows: Chief of staff, Cornelius Clark; Third District, Alfred Pope and Adolphus Hall; Fourth, Mason Colton and Jos. Swallwood; Fifth, George

olton and Jos. Smallwood; Fifth, George w. Phillips, Henry Himber, and Alfred Jones; Sixth, Nicholas Oliver and Daniel Lewis, Jr.; Seventh, T. H. williams and O. T. Gant; Eighth James Lomax and George Reed; Ninth, Charles Peters and Henry Piper; Tenth, Patrick Taylor; Eleventh, Jas. Gant and Arthur Pannell. Twelffth, Jas. Seventh and Arthur Pannell; Twelfth, Jas. S. wood and Richard Butler; Thirteenth, M. Macbeth and David Shepard; Fourteenth, Robert Green; Fifteenth, John Freeman; Sixteenth, James Lenart and Samuel williams: Seveen teenth, John H. Brown and L. Karpeles; Eighteenth, Lewis willis; Nineteenth, Robt. Terrell and David Green; Twentieth, Ed'd S. Atkinson; Twenty-first, wm. T. Davis and Chas. Johnson; Twenty-second, Peter

Moseby.
Philadelphia Excelsior cornet band, twentyone pieces, in showy uniform, led by Frank

Battalion Howard University cadets, num-Battalion Howard University cadets, num-bering near 100, in dark blue uniform, white belts, armed with breech-loading cadet mus-kets; Capt. J. M. Gregory, Lieuts. Ottley and Settle, and Adjutant Carter. Company A. Butler Zouaves, Major C. B. Fisher, and Lieuts. Poland, and John Moore; forty men, in full zouave uniform, white leg-gings, blue pants and jacket, trimmed with

red, red shirts, yellow sash, white and blue turban, yellow fez, accompanied by field

First National Territorial Guards, thirty-First National Territorial Guards, thirty-one muskets; uniform of dark blue, white trimmings and belts, blue and white acorn pompon; Captain Beverly Tucker, and Lieuts. B. J. Ford, and G. D. Graham. These formed a battalion, commanded by Major

Fisher.
Stanton Guards, Major Bland, Company A Captain Marshall; B, Captain Warren; C, Captain Brown; F, Captain Johnson, headed by a drum corps; uniform dark blue coats, white shoulder knots and trimmings, light

white shoulder knots and trimmings, light blue pants, with orange stripes. Colonel Bowen was with this command. Lincoln Hook-and-Ladder Company, twen-ty-live boys, George White chief, uniformed in red shirts, black pants, and cap, drawing a red truck, on which were three white lad-ders, inscribed "Lincoln H. & L. Company, Capitol Hill," and on them was seated a small boy with the national day.

Brooks, Lieut. Colonel Cliff, and Major Teagle, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania militia, and Colonel McKee, of the Seventh New Jersey regiment, in full uniform.

The South Washington Band came next, in new and imposing uniform—dark blue, with sky blue facings.

Fifth Baltimore Home Guards, (detachment,) numbering about twenty, Col. Thomas commanding, with a drum corps.

Sayles J. Bowen club, (pioneers,) Captain Scott, and Lieut, Reed, numbering fifty-three Scott, and Lieut, Reed, numbering fifty-three

Scott, and Lieut. Reed, numbering fifty-three, uniformed in blue shirts and white facings, armed with axes. The Junior Pioneers, numbering forty, uniformed similarly, accompanied

Galileans, No. 7, headed by National band, led by Robert McKenna, and numbering seventy-five men, and headed by a banner, on which was a portrait of the late President Lincoln; and Galileans, No. 6, numbering

which was a portrait of the late President Lincoln; and Galileans, No. 6, numbering forty, headed by banner with representation of the twelve apostles and a ship, were in full showy regalia, marching in open order, making a very fine show.

First District workingmen's club, over 40, carrying several flags. Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh District workingmen's clubs, headed by King's band, and marshaled by Robert Hatton. In this line there were cmos, headed by King's band, and marshaled by Robert Hatton. In this line there were several flags, and the Third District club had a four-horse chariot, in which was seated "Goddess of Liberty," surrounded by girls bearing national flags. Several wagons fol-lowed, handsomely decorated with flags and flowers—one of them with the motto: "Bone and Sinew—United we will like better." and Sinew-United we will live, but investi-gation will make us fall."

gation will make us fall."

Car of triumph of the Fourteenth and Fif-teenth Districts, drawn by six horses, in which were seated twenty little girls, attired

which were seated twenty little girls, attired in white and carrying flags.

Sixteenth District workingmen, marshaled by J. Peake, preceded by the marine band, and a charlot drawn by six gray horses, in which was seated a "Goddess of Liberty," and attendants.

Shepherd's Pioneers, Capt. Robt. Weeden, uniformed in blue shirts and black pants,

common Pioneers, Capt. J. w. waters, uniformed in light blue shirts and dark pants. Eleventh, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth District workingmen, headed by a drum corps, and carrying several flags in the line. Thirteenth District Republican Club, marshaled by George H. Boston, and preceded by Butler's band.

A large detachment of mounted men brought up the rear.

The signal was given to move by the firing of a salute of one hundred guns, and the procession marched over the following route:

Down Second street to Pennsylvania avenue, through that avenue and past the Executive Mansion to K street; down K to Wate Mansion to K street; down K to Water street, Georgetown; up Green street to Bridge street; thence to High street, and up High to Stoddard street; down Stoddard to Green street; thence to Bridge street, to K street; down K to Fourteenth street, to M street, to New Jersey avenue, to east front of the Capitol; around the Capitol to New

en the procession reached the Executive Mansion they filed through the semi-cir-cle, and on the portico, at the entrance of the mansion, President Grant and his Cabinet Henry Johnson, Esq.:

were standing, and saluted them as they passed by. The route was then continued to Georgetown, and upon reaching the residence lude never reached me, which I very much Georgetown, and upon reaching the residence of Governor Cooke the column halted and drew up in line, anticipating that the Governor would be present and address them, but owing to business engagements he was absent. The column then moved on over the route to Judiciary square, where they formed around the platform which had been erected for the exprise of Among the page, noted. round the platform which had been erected for the occasion. Among the many noted individuals who occupied seats were Lieut. Col. Cliff, of the 12th regiment of Pennsylvania State militia; Major J. H. Teagle, of the same regiment; Col. John McGee, 7th New Jersey State militia; A. R. Shepherd, Peter Campbell, and J. F. Cook.

After order had been restored R. w. Tompakins, Esq., called the meeting to order, and introduced Hon. R. B. Elliott, of South Caroline, as the orator of the day.

The anniversary of emancipation should be cheld by the colored race in this country as I their "Fourth of July," and observed accordingly them is played to their "Fourth of July," and observed accordingly them is given their "Fourth of July," and observed accordingly them is given their "Fourth of July," and observed accordingly them is given their "Fourth of July," and observed accordingly them is given their "Fourth of July," and observed accordingly them is given the colored race in this country as their "Fourth of July," and observed accordingly their "Fourth of July

MR. ELLIOTT'S SPEECH

The speaker then, amid prolonged applause, addressed the vast multitude before him, giving in his own cloquent language a thorough review of the sufferings of his race and the endurance with which they bore their trials: and he then referred to the many noble deeds performed by them in assisting their country in the hour of her peril.

The speaker's remarks were received by his audience with due appreciation, and the many kind utterances made by him will ever be remembered by our colored citizens who had the pleasure of hearing them. We can but express one regret, and that is that our space will not admit of our publishing his remarks in full. The speaker then ended his address

as follows:
"This day comes to us to remind us of ou responsibilities as well as our rights. It teaches us not only that we are American citizens, but reminds us that we owe it to the world, that we owe it to those of our race who died without the right; we owe it to those who are still struggling under the heavy yoke of tyranny and oppression, to use all of our rights in the firm resolve to leave to those who follow us a heritage enriched by our a cumulations and adorned by our triu Citizenship and a participation in the ernment are guaranteed to us. Let us now go faithfully forward. Behind us lie two hundred and forty-three years of suffering, anguish, and degradation. Around us are the gathered fruits of the entire achievements labors, and triumphs of those who fought the cause of fredom and humanity; before us lies our mighty future, with all its hopes and aspirations. That future it is ours to shape. Let us then lift ourselves to the height of our responsibilities. Let us hear the voice that comes to us this day and bids us 'Go forward in the right and fear no danger.' Let us re alize that upon each of us rest duties com mensurate with our rights. So living, and so acting, we shall be worthy of the high privileges we possess, worthy to perform our parts in preserving the temple of liberty and perpetuating our republican institutions

GOV. COOKE'S REMARKS

Gov. H. D. Cooke was next introduced, and said the lateness of the hour and the condi-tion of his health warned him not to attempt tion of his health warned him not to attempt any extended remarks, and, moreover, the speaker who had preceded him covered with his eloquence all the ground. This was a great day for their race. It makes the Declaration of Independence an eternal truth, and one appreciated by the American people. It is an occasion over which any American should rejoice, and it pleased him to express his sympathy. He felt sure that the lessons impressed upon his hearers by the previous speaker would not soon be forgotten. The service they rendered to their country would

Vice President's Chamber

Washington, April 15, 1872.

Dear Sir: I regret that official duties at the Capitol will prevent me from being with you to-morrow in accordance with your invita-tion; but I rejoice that the great work of emancipation you are to celebrate has been already, as I sincerely believe, approved by "the considerate judgment of mankind" and crowned by "the favor of Almighty God." Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Henry Johnson, Secretary Committee of Arrangements.

Senate Chamber, April 15, 1872. My Dear Sir: I thank you very much for the invitation with which you have honored me, and regret that it is not in my power to take part in your celebration, except with take part in your celebration, except with sympathy and good wishes. Allow me to take advantage of this opportunity to add one word of counsel. Besides celebrating victories already won, the colored people must take care that their equal rights are completely secure in all respects. Until then the promises of the Declaration of Intervendence are a failure. Let these be estable capnot Hill," and on them was scated a small boy with the national flag.

Carriages containing the president (R. W. Tompkins) and other officers of the convention, and invited guests, among them J. H. Brooks, Lieut. Colonel Cliff, and Major Teagle, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania within

Therefore must you at all times insist upon your rights, and then yote so as most surely to advance them. Believe me, dear sir, very faithfully, yours CHARLES SUMNER Henry Johnson, Esq., Secretary Emancipa tion Celebration.

Washington, D. C., April 14, 1872.

Henry Johnson, Esq., Washington: Dear Sir: Yours of the 12th instant, behalf of the committee of arrangements intrusted with the emancipation celebration to take place in this city on the 16th instant inviting me to be present and participate with those who are desirous of showing their appreciation of an event which elevated em to the proud position of full American citizens, is at hand

I sincerely regret that I cannot accept you invitation. It would give me pleasure to par-ticipate in the ceremonies of the occasion, but the demands of public duty and the con-dition of my throat deny me this privilege. Thanking you and the committee you rep-

resent for your kind remembrance, I rema

WM. D. KELLEY.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1872.

Henry Johnson, Esq., Washington, D. C .: Sir: Yours of the 12th instant is before me. I thank you, and through you the committee of arrangements for the celebration of emancipation, for the very kind invitation to

16th instant, to take be present on the 16th instant, to take partin the exercises of the day. In reply I have to say that it is probable I will be absenfrom the city at the time designated. However, if it should happen otherwise, it will afford me pleasure to be present. Yours, respectfully,
J. H. RAINEY.

Office of the Congressional Printer. Washington, April 13, 1872.

Sir: You will please make my acknowlligments to the committee of arrangement

Upon the conclusion of the reading Isaiah

ware, of Pennsylvania, was introduced, and said he felt proud that the celebration was a success, and the result of the day's work would be heralded throughout the country in the interest of the great Republican party. He thought such meetings should occur fre-mently as they would stir up the great Pequently, as they would stir up the great Republican party. One thing he regretted was that there were so few white men in the line. He thought the white men should have been out in stronger numbers so as to learn the lesson of liberty, which they have not the slightest idea of compared to the colored man. Mr. Ware then reviewed the work of the Democratic party during their reign, and gave many annusing illustrations of how madly they abused the power intrusted in them.

General N. P. Chipman was next introduced, and said he came to learn wisdom from those who are ably qualified to give the same. The speaker then gave a statement of the difference of the same. same. The speaker then gave a statement of the difficulties encountered in the House of Representatives in giving the civil rights bill that attention which it so justly deserves, and gave his hearers to understand that the rights asked by them would be given, and that they would find in him a ready advocate. The General then excused himself from further remarks; after which Hon. F. A. Boswell and Col. Perry H. Carson were introduced, and each of them expressed their pleasure in seeing the ranks of the celebrationists so full.

The entire affair was a complete success, and the committee having charge may well feel proud of the result.

In the evening the Butler zouaves and the S. J. Bowen pioneers held a levee at Judiciary Square, which was attended by some of our best colored citizens.

The Captains of Reform

The anti-Republican leaders and journalists point to the New York meeting as the evidence that the honest masses of the party are overwhelmingly upon their side, and that the overthrow of the Administration and of General Grant, if he should be renominated at Philadelphia, is inevitable. The New York Times, in an analysis of the vice presi-dents and secretaries of the Cooper Institute

speaker would not soon be forgotten. The service they rendered to their country would not soon be forgotten. Gov. Cooke closed by again expressing his sympathy for the day they were celebrating.

Mr. Henry Johnson, the secretary, then read the following letters:

Mr. Henry Johnson, the secretary, then read the following letters: holds office under the ring. Associated with these are a number of Tammany Republi-cans, who have for years done the work of Tweed & Co., but whether they are in offices or not we cannot say. If they are not it is not their fault. Many of them belong also to other classes we have referred to, having been removed from office under the National Administration or unsuccessfully

The Tammany Republicans for whom Fenton speaks are as follows:

ton speaks are as follows:

Among such Tammany Republicans we note Charles A. Lamont, ex-bounty broker; Robert Murray, denounced by the Tribme as being all that is bad; M. B. Wilson, W. T. Ashman, John Quigley, Benjamin Firth, Henry Bausher, W. H. McKinney, James W. McCortin, Thomas W. Love, Amasa, Higgins, Benjamin A. Willis, Thomas Rightmire, Moritz Ellinger, George A. Mackay, R. T. Adams, Benjamin Merritt, H. S. Jennings, Lorenz Bommer, Ira O. Miller, Charles T. Polhamus, W. R. Stewart, John Fitch, and at least a dozen others.

heimer, and others; while among the unsuccessful petitioners for its favor are Ethan Allen, notorious as assistant district attorney; Christopher Pullman, James M. Boyd, Charles Carrick, Francis Snyder, W. Van Wyck, and many others. Sandwiched among them we notice Oakey Hall's partner, Augustus D. Brown, who was Cardozo's receiver in the Gold bank case; Hugo Wesendonck, who has pecuniary cause not to like the enforcement of the laws: Samuel in the conference of the laws: Samuel in the laws: Samuel i like the enforcement of the laws; Samuel Sinclair, of the Tribune, and his friend C. A. Runkle, the partner of Dittenhoefer, of the whisky ring; the notorious A. J. Plumb, Frank Leslie, and J. N. Hegeman, Senator

Fenton's son-in-law.

It was certainly a queer gathering. Only for an instant suppose that this gang were let loose in the Treasury Department! We are sadly afraid that Mr. Boutwell's monthly reduction of the public debt would grow beautifully less.

But One Republican Party.

There is and can be only one Republican party, and that without any conditions or prefixes. Schurz, and Tipton, and Trumbull are as much the enemies of the party as Voorhees, Thurman, or Wood.—New National Era. The above opinion of Fred. Douglass reminds one of the patriotic utterance of another Douglas during the war. When the war for the destruction of the American Union

broke out, Stephen A. Douglas declared that in that struggle there could be but two parties—patriots and traitors—and the patriotic sentiment went very far toward atoning, in the minds of his countrymen, for the errors of Mr. Douglas' political career. In the impending political, as in the preceding military, struggle the men who are the most capable of harm are those who claim to be of the Republican party with "certain conditions and prefixes," such as universal annesty, honest men for offices, labor reform, and lib-eralism. While, as Mr. Douglass says, they Washington, April 15, 1872.

Sir: You will please make my acknowledgments to the committee of arrangements intrusted with the emancipation celebration to take place in this city on the 16th instant for their kind invitation to be present and participate therein. You will please, also, to express my regrets to your associates that my official duties will prevent me from being resent to take part in the ceremonies. Though also the cause of human freedom, I my present to take part in the ceremonies. Though also the present to take part in the ceremonies. Though also the present to take part in the ceremonies. Though a spirit, for having spent the best of my life in advocating the cause of human freedom. I my present to take part in the ceremonies of the truth of this assertion.

It is fitting that you should celebrate the end of the party, and the present condition of Missouri. That State was controlled by a Republican. The Denocracy, and you fail to appreciate the blessings it brings to a down-trodden and oppressed people, this anniversary should be properly house of this maint that the state of this maint that the state of the state to the Democracy. Senter & Co. in Virginia pursued the same course, and the consequence in each and every case was the defence that pursued the same course, and the consequence in each and every case was the defence that the state to the Democracy and sold out the state to the Democracy and sold eraism. While, as Mr. Douglass says, they are as much the enemies of the Republican party as the most bitter Democrats, they have an advantage which the avowed enemies do not possess, of having, to some extent, admittance to the counsels of the party, and a certain degree of control over the vacillating element of the party. It is to the influence of such men as these that nearly

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.

atives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Ter-ritory is authorized to send two delegates. In calling this Convention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have

been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Government economy has been illustrated, by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treating excels been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the national Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adveted toward ell. been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles ples, we invite the co-operation of all the itizens of the United States. WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts,

Chairman. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire. Secretary.

JOHN A. PETERS, Maine.

LUKE P. POLAND, Vermont.

L. B. FRIEZE, Rhode Island.

H. H. STARKWEATHER, Connecticut.
JAMES GOPSILL, New Jersey.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Pennsylvania. HOWARD M. JENKINS, Delaware. B. R. COWEN, Ohio.
JOHN COBURN, Indiana.
C. B. FARWELL, Illinois. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Michigan. J. T. AVERILL, Minnesota. DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin. GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Iowa. C. C. FULTON, Maryland. FRANKLIN STEARNS, Virginia. JOHN HUBBARD, West Virginia. WILLIAM SLOAN, North Carolina. THOS. W. OSBORNE, Florida. L. C. CARPENTER, South Carolina. JOHN H. CALDWELL, Georgia. JAMES P. STOW, Alabama.

M. H. SOUTHWORTH, Louisiana.

A. C. FISK, Mississippi.

S. C. POMEROY, Kansas.

B. F. RICE, Arkansas.

JOHN B. CLARK, Missouri.

A. A. BURTON, Kontroky. A. A. BURTON, Kentucky. A. A. BURTON, Kentucky.
HORACE MAYNARD, Tennessee.
E. B. TAYLOR, Nebraska.
JAMES W. NYE, Nevada.
H. W. CORBETT, Oregon.
GEORGE C. GORHAM, California.
JOHN B. CHAFFEE, Colorado.
W. A. BURLEIGH, Dakota.
SAYLES J. BOWEN. District of Co.

SAYLES J. BOWEN, District of Columbia. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872. What Mr. Greeley Knew About President Grant Last Year.

"He (Mr. Greeley) deems it too soon by a "He (Mr. Greeley) deems it too seed, year to discuss the claims or chances of Gen. Grant or any one else. So far as he can judge, the Republicans are generally satisfied with Gen. Grant's administration, and inclined to renew his lease of power. If there clined to renew his lease of power, is not much enthusiasm in his behal The gentlemen whom President Grant removed from office, and who went to the Liberal mass meeting to scream for Schurz and reform, and who were set among its vice

Is not much enthusiasm in his behalf, there is a very general conviction that he is a safe and prudent Executive. Not hearing of any formidable or serious effort to prevent his renomination, it seems to us unwise in those who favor it to agitate the matter. The meetbehalf, there is and reform, and who were set among its vice presidents, are:

Moses H. Grinnell, George W. Palmer, William Atkinson, B. F. Mudgett—champion Reformer—R. W. De Grushe, George H. Van Cleft, Benjamin Merritt, J. S. Gilmore, R. G. Hunt, Lorenz Bonnner, W. J. Geary, Charles Bathman, Patrick C. Casey, H. M. Williams, John Batterboro, Amasa Higgins, Robert Rohde, Joseph Hazel, P. Franken-heimer, and others; while among the unsuc-cessful petitioners for its favor are Ethan annum for pensions to the widows and f our great struggle. We doubt any Government ever before de-

Schurz and Rismarck

When Senator Schurz entered upon his present crusade against the Administration in regard to the French arms sales he anticiin regard to the French arms sales he anticipated that his course would be warmly approved by the German press. He was, therefore, disagreeably disappointed by the contemptuous manner in which Prince Bismarck's official organ, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeilung, denounced him as a mischiefmaker; and in his anger he now revenges himself upon the Chancellor of the German Empire by proclaiming to the world that, in his opinion, Bismarck is by no means the his opinion, Bismarck is by no means the greatest statesman of our times. In an elaborate article in the last number of his own paper, the St. Louis Westliche Post, Senator Schurz says that Prince Bismarck's present attitude in regard to the French arms sales is nothing but a weak attempt to hide the humiliating and damaging fact that he has been grossly duped by the Government of the United States. We have no doubt that when the Emperor William hears what Schurz thinks of Bismarck he will at once remove the latter and offer the position of Chancelor of the German Empire to his old friend, the Senator from Missouri. At any rate, Mr. Schurz has earned the gratitude of his new allies and admirers, the Ultramontanes and allies and admirers, the Ultramontanes and Feudalists in Germany, by the discovery that their bitter enemy, Bismarck, is no great statesman after all.—N. Y. Times.

-In a little Vermont town the Methodist —In a little Vermont town the Methodist and Universalist denominations combined to build a chapel, which is occupied in the morning by the former and by the latter in the evening. A few weeks since the Universalist pastor asked the Methodist minister to announce that the evening's discourse would be on "The Death of the Devil." The sturdy follower of Lohn Weeks irritated by

Loyal Men for Office

The Undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates of the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates of the National Convention will, no doubt, endeavor to present a conservative platform, with a conservative man to stand upon it. Its leaders are known to endorse the policy of opening the offices of the country to the loyal and the disloyal, drawing no line of distinction between the two classes. Trumbul and Schurz have already endorsed the conservative policy of opening the offices of the country to the loyal and the disloyal, drawing no line of distinction between the two classes. Trumbul and Schurz have already endorsed the conservative policy. Once in practice, when will it disloyal drawing no line of distinction between the two classes. Trumbul and Schurz have already endorsed the conservative policy. call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Tervisian equal to the other. Once permit the conservative to the other. Once permit the conservative policy. Once in practice, when will it disloyal applicant for office, why draw a line between the heirs of the Union soldiers and the rebel? Why draw a line of distinction between the loyal and disloyal claimant? Why repudiate the debt of the defunct Confederacy, and insist on the payment of our own? The same principle that applies to the one applies to the other. Once permit the conservative to the other. Once permit the conservative wedge to enter our political policy, and the payment of the rebel debt, or the repudiation of our own, are certainties which stare us in the face. A few disloyal men in office could do us no harm, but the admission of the prin-ciple which placed them there, would, in the end, destroy the Government. We trust the loyal millions will put their seal of condemna-tion on this fatally unwise policy. The loyal element, which saved the nation, should be the element to govern it.—Lynchburg Press.

Origin of Plants.

Peas are of Egyptian origin. Peas are of Egyptian origin. Celery originated in Germany. The chestnut came from Italy. The onion originated in Egypt. The nettle comes from Europe. Tobacco is a native of Virginia. The citron is a native of Greece The pine is a native of America. Oats originated in North Africa. Rye originally came from Siberia. The poppy originated in the East. The mulberry originated in Persia. Parsley was first known in Sardinia. Parsiey was Drst known in Saroma.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.

The cucumber came from the East Indies. The radish originated in China and Japan -Ex-U. S. Senator Peter G. Van Winkle who died at his home at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on Monday, was one of the seven Republicans who voted to acquit President Johnson on the impeachment trial. Fessen-den is also dead; Grimes resigned and is in feeble health; Ross, Henderson, and Fowler have gone into merited obscurity; and the last of all is Trumbull, the Cincinnati intriguer, attempting once more the destruction of the party which has conferred on him a long list

The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse chestnut is a native of Thibet.

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